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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/689,473	10/20/2003	Manfred Jonsson	S247 1040.1	7942

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EXAMINER

WANG, ALBERT C

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2115

DATE MAILED: 01/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/689,473	Applicant(s) JONSSON, MANFRED	
	Examiner Albert Wang	Art Unit 2115	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 October 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/04 & 5/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Original claims 1-24 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 11-14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wells et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,805,634 ("Wells").

As per claim 11, Wells teaches a method of configuring a machine of the type which handles coins or valuable papers and which can be configured from an external unit (figs. 1A, 3 & 4, gaming terminal 112a configured from central computer), the method being characterized by the steps of

connecting the portable device to said machine (figs. 1A & 3, portable device such as laptop 128 connected to gaming terminal 112a); and

delivering stored configuration data to said machine (col. 6, lines 33-36 & 52-66).

However, although Wells teaches transferring configuration data to said machine via a network connection, Wells does not expressly teach connecting the portable device to said external unit to receive configuration data intended for said machine. Since the portable device must somehow receive updated configuration data, and since portable devices having network ports are well known in the art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at

Art Unit: 2115

the time of the invention, to connect said portable device to said external unit, in order to receive configuration data intended for said machine.

As per claim 12, Wells teaches the external unit is a computer of the type including a portable computer, a personal computer, a handheld computer, a workstation or the like (col. 4, lines 1-7).

As per claim 13, Wells teaches said configuration data comprises at least one of the following: settings and/or parameters relating to validity/authenticity/denomination/type of coins and valuable papers, respectively; reference data; or language support data (col. 11, lines 46-54).

As per claim 14, Wells teaches said configuration data comprises software adapted to be executed in said machine (fig. 4, released executables).

As per claim 17, Wells teaches said machine is a coin sorter or a coin counter (fig. 1A, coin handler 132b).

4. Claims 1-10, 15, 16 and 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wells et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,805,634 ("Wells"), in view of Sriniva Yarra, "USB OTG software frees dual-role handheld devices" EDN, Vol. 47, Issue 11, p. 83, May 16, 2002 ("Yarra").

As per claim 18, Wells teaches a method of configuring a machine of the type which handles coins or valuable papers and which can be configured from an external unit (figs. 1A, 3 & 4, gaming terminal 112a configured from central computer), the method being characterized by the steps of

Art Unit: 2115

providing a portable device, other than said machine and said external unit (col. 4, lines 1-7);

detecting, in said portable device, that said portable device is connected to said machine (figs. 1A & 3, portable device such as laptop 128 connected to gaming terminal 112a - detecting connected device is inherent in network and bus protocols);

delivering stored configuration data to said machine (col. 6, lines 33-36 & 52-66).

However, although Wells teaches transferring configuration data to said machine via a network connection, Wells does not expressly teach connecting the portable device to said external unit to receive configuration data intended for said machine. Since the portable device must somehow receive updated configuration data, and since portable devices having network ports are well known in the art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to connect said portable device to said external unit, in order to receive configuration data intended for said machine. Detecting, in said portable device, that said portable device is connected to said external unit, would have been an inherent step of network protocol.

Additionally, Wells does not expressly teach that said portable device emulates said machine so as to receive configuration data intended for said machine from the external unit, and emulating said external unit by said portable device so as to deliver said stored configuration data to said machine. Wells teaches that the portable device may be connected via any number of network means (col. 6, lines 33-36). Universal Serial Bus is one standardized network means. Yarra teaches that the USB On-the-Go supplement to the USB standard allows a portable device to assume dual roles: an OTG enabled device may emulate the role of a USB host, or emulate

Art Unit: 2115

the role of a USB peripheral. Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that said portable device may emulate either a host or a target, as USB and USB OTG are well known standards.

As per claim 19, Wells teaches the external unit is a computer of the type including a portable computer, a personal computer, a handheld computer, a workstation or the like (col. 4, lines 1-7).

As per claim 20, Wells teaches said configuration data comprises at least one of the following: settings and/or parameters relating to validity/authenticity/denomination/type of coins and valuable papers, respectively; reference data; or language support data (col. 11, lines 46-54).

As per claim 21, Wells teaches said configuration data comprises software adapted to be executed in said machine (fig. 4, released executables).

As per claim 22, Wells teaches receiving operating data from said machine and transferring said operating to the external unit (col. 11, lines 13-29), and Yarra teaches file sharing via a portable device (fig. 1).

As per claim 23, Wells teaches said operating data comprises number/validity/authenticity/denomination/type of coins and valuable papers, respectively, that have been handled by the machine, and/or physical parameters detected by the machine for such coins and valuable papers, and/or a service log for said machine (col. 11, lines 46-54).

As per claim 24, Wells teaches said machine is a coin sorter or a coin counter (fig. 1A, coin handler 132b).

Art Unit: 2115

As per claim 1, Wells teaches a portable device (figs. 1 & 3A, portable device such as laptop) for configuring a machine of the type which handles coins or valuable papers and which has an interface for connecting an external unit, thereby allowing the machine to be configured from the external unit (figs. 1A, 3 & 4, gaming terminal 112a configured from central computer), the portable device being characterized by

a control unit (inherent in portable device);

a memory (inherent in portable device); and

the control unit being adapted, when the portable device is connected to said machine, to deliver said configuration data stored in the memory to said machine (col. 6, lines 33-36 & 52-66).

However, although Wells teaches transferring configuration data to said machine via a network connection, Wells does not expressly teach the control unit being adapted, when the portable device is connected to the external unit, to receive configuration data intended for said machine from the external unit and store it in the memory. Since the portable device must somehow receive updated configuration data, and since portable devices having network ports are well known in the art, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to connect said portable device to said external unit, in order to receive configuration data intended for said machine.

Additionally, Wells does not expressly teach that said portable device emulates said machine so as to receive configuration data intended for said machine from the external unit, and emulating said external unit by said portable device so as to deliver said stored configuration data to said machine. Wells teaches that the portable device may be connected via any number

Art Unit: 2115

of network means (col. 6, lines 33-36). Universal Serial Bus is one standardized network means. Yarra teaches that the USB On-the-Go supplement to the USB standard allows a portable device to assume dual roles: an OTG enabled device may emulate the role of a USB host, or emulate the role of a USB peripheral. Yarra teaches also a mini-AB interface, which is equivalent to having separate min-A and mini-B interfaces (fig. 2). Therefore at the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that said portable device may emulate either a host or a target, as USB and USB OTG are well known standards.

As per claim 2, Wells teaches a portable device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the external unit is a computer of the type including a portable computer, a personal computer, a handheld computer, a workstation or the like (col. 4, lines 1-7).

As per claim 3, USB is a serial interface.

As per claim 4, Wells teaches said configuration data comprises at least one of the following: settings and/or parameters relating to validity/authenticity/denomination/type of coins and valuable papers, respectively; reference data; or language support data (col. 11, lines 46-54).

As per claim 5, Wells teaches said configuration data comprises software adapted to be executed in a microprocessor incorporated in the machine (fig. 4, released executables).

As per claim 6, Wells teaches receiving operating data from said machine and transferring said operating to the external unit (col. 11, lines 13-29), and Yarra teaches file sharing via a portable device (fig. 1).

As per claim 7, Wells teaches said operating data comprises number/validity/authenticity/denomination/type of coins and valuable papers, respectively, that

Art Unit: 2115

have been handled by the machine, and/or physical parameters detected by the machine for such coins and valuable papers, and/or a service log for said machine (col. 11, lines 46-54).

As per claim 8, Yarra teaches that power is supplied via a USB interface (fig. A, Vbus and GND).

As per claim 9, Yarra teaches the first and the second interface form part of the same physical unit (fig. 2, mini-AB connector).

As per claim 10, Wells teaches said machine is a coin sorter or a coin counter (fig. 1A, coin handler 132b).

As per claim 15, Wells teaches receiving operating data from said machine and transferring said operating to the external unit (col. 11, lines 13-29), and Yarra teaches file sharing via a portable device (fig. 1).

As per claim 16, Wells teaches said operating data comprises number/validity/authenticity/denomination/type of coins and valuable papers, respectively, that have been handled by the machine, and/or physical parameters detected by the machine for such coins and valuable papers, and/or a service log for said machine (col. 11, lines 46-54).

Conclusion

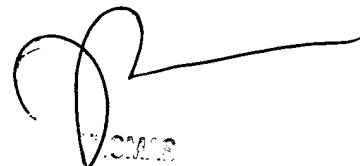
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Albert Wang whose telephone number is 571-272-3669. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 - 6:00).

Art Unit: 2115

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas C. Lee can be reached on 571-272-3667. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AW



THOMAS C. LEE
EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER